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Rhododendron arborescens. (Garden and Forest, i, 400, fig. 64.)

Rhododendron Vaseyi. (Garden and Forest, i, 377, fig. 60.)

Sporocarps discovered by Prof. E. Orton in the Erian Shale of Columbus, Ohio. J. W. Dawson. (Canad. Rec. Sci., iii., 137-140; one figure.)

Notice of *Protosalvinia Huronensis* and *Sporocarpon furcatum*, regarded as Rhizocarps by the author.

Tigridia Pringlei. S. Watson. (Garden and Forest, i., 389, fig. 61.)

Botanical Notes.

On two recently published Genera. Two plants of very great interest have recently been made known through the pages of Annals of Botany. The one, *Hydrothrix*, a new genus of Pontederiaceæ, was published in Vol. i., No. 2, by Sir J. D. Hooker, from specimens collected by Gardner in tropical Brazil in 1838. Its affinities with *Heteranthera* were first suggested by Dr. Gray. While placed in this natural order, it is remarked that it is a very aberrant member: "in all respects of habit, foliage, inflorescence and flowers it is totally unlike any known genus of Pontederiaceæ." It is a cæspitose, aquatic annual, rooting in sand, very densely leafy, with minute axillary flowers. Through some mistake, it is denominated *H. Gardneri* in the text and *H. verticillaris* on the accompanying plate.

The other plant here alluded to is a native of central China, bearing a curious resemblance in its habit and appendaged fruits to the "water chestnut" (*Trapa*). It has been described by Prof. D. Oliver in Icones Plantarum, t. 1595, as *Trapella Sinensis*, and made the subject of an extremely interesting and complete monograph by Dr. F. W. Oliver in Annals of Botany, Vol. ii., No. 5. Its botanical relation is regarded as with the Pedalineæ, and its floral structure is compared by Dr. Oliver with that of *Pedaliium*.

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening, October 9th, the Vice-President in the chair and 30 persons present. The committee appointed to consider the question of more frequent

meetings reported in favor of holding a second meeting on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month, and proposed an amendment to the By-Laws in order to make this feasible.

Mr. Sterns described the so-called bulblets of *Lycopodium lucidulum*, and exhibited a stalk of *Angelica atropurpurea* four and one-half feet long, averaging four inches in circumference, weighing but one and three-fourth ounces, remarking that it was doubtful if any other North American plant yielded a stem of equal dimensions and yet weighed so little.

Dr. Rusby showed *Prenanthes racemosa*, both typical and the var. *pinnatifida*, from the Hackensack Meadows, New Jersey.

Dr. Britton read the announced paper of the evening, "On the Genus *Hicoria* of Rafinesque.

At the adjourned meeting of October 24th, the President was in the chair, and 32 persons present. Mr. Sterns acted as Secretary.

Dr. Northrop exhibited thin sections of *Cuscuta Gronovii* growing on *Impatiens biflora*, and containing a green substance, apparently chlorophyll. This substance was confined to the portions of the Dodder in contact with the host-plant or with itself, the rest of the parasite being of the usual orange color. The green pigment was apparent in the stems to the naked eye, which led to its detection. He referred to notes in Bot. Jahresb., 1883, (II), 436 and 417, where the same occurrence is reported in a European species. Prof. Schrenk remarked that searching tests should be applied before deciding that it was common chlorophyll.

Mr. Sterns exhibited a long shoot of some species of wild rose, on which more than half the prickles were arranged in a uniform and orderly fashion, three to each internode—an infra-stipular pair, and another one lower down on a line with the mid-vein of the leaf above. He remarked that a different but equally definite arrangement of prickles is often observable in *Smilax rotundifolia*, namely, two pairs placed near the middle of the internode and alternating in position and direction with the adjacent leaves.

Dr. Rusby presented specimens of a lily intermediate between *L. Canadense* and *L. superbum*, having the flowers of the former, but the inflorescence and foliage of the latter. It was collected in abundance by Dr. A. L. Koenig and himself near Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Britton remarked that there is much reason to regard the two as confluent species, notwithstanding their separation by Linnæus, and cited other cases of a similar character. Judge Brown said that according to his experience, they differed much in time of flowering, *L. superbum* being from two to four weeks later. Dr. Britton observed that if this were generally the case, it would be strong evidence for their specific validity. Dr. Rusby showed also specimens of *Monarda fistulosa* var. *rubra*, with most of the flowers imperfect or deformed, and seldom producing seed, stating that this form might prove to be a hybrid between *M. didyma* and *M. fistulosa*.

Miss Steele exhibited *Physostegia Virginiana*, collected twelve miles above the mouth of the Connecticut River and remote from gardens. It is rarely found native so far east.

Prof. Schrenk showed specimens of *Echinocystis echinata* from the Upper Delaware, near Cohecton, New York, where he pronounced it native. *Aster subulatus* from the serpentine rocks at Hoboken, N.J., away from marine influence, and *Symphoricarpos racemosus* var. *pauciflorus* from Niagara, with leaves quite hairy beneath instead of glabrous as described. Dr. Britton remarked that the finding of *Echinocystis* at another eastern station is extremely interesting, and would practically complete the identification of the plant with Rafinesque's genus *Micrampeles*, which is older than *Echinocystis*. He also remarked on the evidence that the "husk" of the hickory-nut is an involucre and not an exocarp, referring to the BULLETIN (vol. xi., p. 69), and to the Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution was referred to a committee under the rules:

"That Section XIV of the Constitution be amended to read instead of "two dollars," "four dollars, which shall include all the publications of the Club."

Mrs. Britton gave a description of the Botanical Establishment at Kew, illustrated by diagrams and photographs.